

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861.

NO. 30.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful
for the generous patronage which has been be-
stowed upon them, are determined to furnish their
patrons a journal which shall be unequalled in any
of the departments which comprise a first class
newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be
enabled to furnish its readers with the latest in-
telligence of the actions of the higher courts and
of the various departments of the State. It will
also contain the latest telegraphic news of stir-
ring events, and also of the New York, Cin-
cinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conserva-
tive, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground
in reference to the two extremes. The old parties
broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital
question at present is Union or disunion. The
Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be
the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as
our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain
redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not re-
gard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs
of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will
contend for the equality of the States in the
Union, and for the absolute non-interference by
Congress with the domestic affairs of the States
and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an ac-
ceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It
will contain selections from the choicest literature
of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The WEEKLY will be printed on extra double
medium paper, in now and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per
annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

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Everybody wants to make out their bills, and
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by
having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style
of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
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AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-
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2 vols. Price \$10 00
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1 vol. Price 3 00
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&c., by JOHN C. BENEDICT,
1 vol. Price 3 00
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Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
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UTES,
1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of
all kinds,
Price—50cts. per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EX-
ECUTIONS.

Price—50cts. per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN
BONDS, &c.

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Price—50cts. per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.

Price—60cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky,
at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.

Price—75cts. per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above
named Books or Blanks will be promptly attend-
ed to when accompanied by the Cash; and if do-
minated to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be
prepaid upon the condition that it be returned by
the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,
printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Cir-
cuit and District Courts held at Frankfort,
and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business
confided to them will receive prompt atten-
tion.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street,
Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe,
Communications addressed to him at Frankfort
will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twtw.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon
Whisky—none better.

Cigars.

Just received, a supply of those celebrated
"Ugues" and "Companie."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s elec-
tric Garden Seeds constantly on hand during
the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in
the grocery line of the best quality and at fair
prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly
on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Pro-
visions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Imple-
ments, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Gi-
gars, &c., all of which are selected from the best
assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure
sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring
cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable
1st January, May, and September. Call and see
me. [Martha w&twtw] W. H. KEENE.

MOSELEY'S
TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON



ARCH BRIDGES
AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.
(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory
is capable of supply and demand. Corru-
gated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes,
painted and ready for shipment, with full instruc-
tions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street,
Cincinnati. MOSELEY & CO.

April 2, 1860-by:

CAPITAL HOTEL,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known house for a
term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in
every department, I am now prepared to receive
and accommodate, in *superior* style, all who may
favour me with a call. The undivided and cease-
less attention of myself and assistants will be
directed to the comfort and pleasure of those
who may honor the house with their patronage.
If neat and clean beds, genteel rooms, a sumptuous
table, and polite and attentive serraires, will
recommend me to you, I am determined to deserve it.

The Bar will be supplied at all times with
the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

JAMES R. WATSON.

Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photo-
graphs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,
TAKES pleasure in informing the public that
he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the
Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph
Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on
those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or
friends. It is confident he will be able to please
the most fastidious in any kind of picture they
may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest
Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerre-
otypes of deceased persons enlarged to the
size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction
given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photo-
graphy, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the
most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is
acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style
of photographic pictures ever presented to the
public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy
of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it
is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See, July 9, 1860-w&twtw.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in
Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office
on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-ff.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in
Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office
on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

Mar. 15, 1857-ff.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

IS operations on the Teeth will be directed
by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery
and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to
uniform success. From this he is enabled to
operate with far less pain to the patient void of
danger. All work warranted; the workmanship
will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully re-
ceived.

Office at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

ICE! ICE!

ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a
supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the
Coffeeshop of Gray & Todd, where they can be supplied with tickets.

I will commence delivering my ice on Monday,

May 6th, and continue throughout the season.

My terms are cash—and will not be departed from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can
be supplied from my residence.

May 3-w&twtw. SAN. GOINS.

FINE FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

RECEIVING a fine stock of Gentlemen's
Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles.
Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made
expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street.

N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.

September 19, 1860-w&twtw.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan
Hall, 1860-w&twtw.

ORLANDO BROWN.

Dec. 14, 1860-w&twtw.

L. STREIFF.

W. H. KEENE,

Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all
kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon
Whisky—none better.

Cigars.

Just received, a supply of those celebrated
"Ugues" and "Companie."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s elec-
tric Garden Seeds constantly on hand during
the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in
the grocery line of the best quality and at fair
prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly
on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Pro-
visions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Imple-
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gars, &c., all of which are selected from the best
assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure
sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring
cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable
1st January, May, and September. Call and see
me. [Martha w&twtw] W. H. KEENE.

from fire. These buildings are nearly completed; and had similar precautions been adopted at the Western Asylum, according to the repeated suggestions of the Board of Managers, the State would not now be called on to replace the building to which we have called your attention. The annual report of these institutions will be received on the 1st of October, when I will take pleasure in laying them before your honorable body.

It is with more than ordinary degree of satisfaction and pride that I invite your attention to the success of the last of the charities of the State established by the Legislature. I refer you to the report of the indefatigable and highly competent superintendent of that institution at the late called session of the Legislature for information on this subject. Many, perhaps most persons, doubted the success of the enterprise when it was recommended by me.

The experiment has far more than met the expectations of its most sanguine friends. I invite particular attention to its management, as it is located in a beautiful grove near the city, which can be visited in a walk for exercise during the session. I hazard little in saying that there are few, very few, cases of imbecility not susceptible of such improvement as will enable them to take care of themselves, and make them comparatively useful members of that society to which they were objects of loathsome-ness. Last October the commissioners contracted with Messrs. Cook & Brauer, of the city of Frankfort, to put the building under roof, &c. They will complete the contract in a few days, I have been informed, in which the balance of the appropriation of the last Legislature will be exhausted, the sum of \$6,500 having been expended in the purchase of the farm and buildings where it is located. For its completion it will require the appropriation of a further sum, which I recommend, estimated at \$9,200.

For carpenter's work, plastering, painting, glazing, &c.	\$6,900 00
Heating apparatus	850 00
Grading, sowing, and sowing	1,100 00
Cistern complete	350 00
\$9,200 00	

It is too early to receive the regular reports from the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind Asylums, but I will submit them at an early day after they are received for your inspection. No two institutions could be more faithfully or successfully managed to accomplish the great purposes for which they are designed, and I commend them to your care and protection.

PENITENTIARY.

The report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary will be transmitted to you. The buildings ordered to be erected by the Legislature are nearly completed in accordance with the requirements of the law. The prison is in good condition and in all respects well managed. The efficient lessee, owing to the prostration of trade and the destruction of the legitimate fruits of the labor employed, may suffer serious loss.

I have thus endeavored as briefly as possible to present a true statement of the condition of the State. It is a source of pride and just congratulation that our resources, with abundant crops, are comparatively greater, our burdens less, and our credit far better than many of our sister States. I congratulate you that our policy has been such as to preserve the peace at home and thus far to save us from being involved in the pending war. No man can contemplate the strife now raging between the hostile sections without shuddering. No one can think of war among ourselves without horror. If possible, let us avoid such a calamity. Can we do it? Can we maintain our present position? All philanthropists, patriots, and christians will come up in earnest to the good work. Let us preserve in-violate our position of neutrality, and it is accomplished. That position is our only hope. If it be invaded from one side, it will be violated on the other, and Kentucky will become the dark and bloody battle ground of the warring sections.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Looking to the Constitution of the United States, the nature of our institutions, the philosophy of their construction, and the causes of this war, I think Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position. Kentucky had no agency in the organization and fostering of that sectional party in the free States which has proved so disastrous to the Union, nor did she approve the separate action and secession of the Southern States at the time. We are not responsible for the war, and ought not to be invoked by either section to involve her people or the State in the struggle. Moreover, our relations are such as to leave to the State no other position. The President of the United States and of the Confederate States are her children, both natives of Kentucky. Many of the chief actors on both sides are Kentuckians. Our people have time and again manifested and proven their love for and loyalty to the Union; but it cannot be controverted that their sympathies and trade, their associations, and ties of blood and friendship, their institutions and interests, are mainly identified with the South. The Northwestern and Southern States are peopled with our kindred. Neither party ought to expect Kentucky at this time to abandon her chosen position of neutrality and engage in the war against her brethren and friends, and in violence to the sympathies, feelings, and convictions of her people. Especially ought not this to be asked or expected when it is manifest that, owing to the division among our people, Kentucky, while benefiting neither party, would herself become a prey to civil war, the very scene of all social and political calamities. Let us then, labor to avert the impending ruin.

Let us preserve our position of neutrality as the only anchor of peace, of hope, and of safety. Thus may we avert civil war, and save our soil from the desolation of the conflict of hostile armies.

Until recently, the neutrality of Kentucky has not been seriously aggressed upon by either of the belligerent powers. Lawless raids upon our soil have been suffered from both sides, private property has been seized, our commerce interrupted and our trade destroyed. These wrongs have been borne by our citizens with great patience, and reparation obtained in all cases where it was possible. But recently a military force has been organized, equipped and encamped in the central portion of the State, the officers are commissioned by, and act under, the authority of the President of the United States, and the soldiers of which are sworn into the Federal service. The authorities of the State were not consulted in this movement. It was done but a short time before the assembling of a Legislature from the people, and into whose hands and keeping has been committed the policy and destinies of the Commonwealth. Under what provision of the Constitution, by what laws of Congress or this State, the Federal Government has proceeded to raise volunteers in Kentucky, and quarter an army in our midst, I

do not know. For what purpose their army is encamped in our State, what good is expected to result from its presence, and what the plan of policy or necessity which has induced the President and his advisers to disregard the thrice chosen position of neutrality on the part of our people, I am not advised. Is any protection needed in Kentucky which the representatives of the people cannot afford? Do a majority of the citizens of the State desire the presence of a Federal army in the State? I think not. Is there a larger force needed? Increase it. Is the present law defective? Alter it—amend it—give it efficiency. Place a sufficient army in the field, if need be, to make our position respected; but let it be done under the laws and Constitution of Kentucky. I recommend that the law of last spring be so amended as to enable the Military Board to borrow a sufficient sum of money to purchase the arms and munitions of war for defense.

Soon after the organization and encampment of this force in the State, I commissioned two gentlemen of Lexington, Messrs. W. A. Dudley and F. K. Hunt, to proceed to Washington City, to urge upon the President either the disbanding of this force, or its removal beyond the limits of the State. I also commissioned Mr. George W. Johnson, of Scott county, to proceed to Richmond, Va., and urge upon the President of the Confederate States a continued observance of our position. The report of the commissioners, with the entire correspondence upon the subject, is herewith submitted. In this connection, I submit a correspondence between the Governor of Tennessee and myself on the same subject.

In his response to my communication, the President of the United States says he has "acted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what" he "believed to be the wish of the majority" of our people, and that he does "not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that the force shall be removed." Thus impressed as to the wish of the people of Kentucky, he respectfully declined to comply with my request. The inference seems to be fair, that advised of the wish of the people of Kentucky for the removal of this force, the President would comply with it.

Believing that a large majority of the people of Kentucky, including a majority of the Union men, never desired the establishment of these camps, and now desire their removal, that the presence of this military force in our midst is without the sanction of the people or the authority of the Constitution, and that unless removed, our people will be sooner or later embroiled in the war, I recommend that you pass resolutions requesting the disbanding, or removal from the State, of any and all military bodies not under the authority of the State. The tone of the letter of the President indicates that he will respect your will in shaping the policy of the State; and if duly advised by you through resolutions, I cannot doubt that this most alarming cause of excitement and danger to the peace of the Commonwealth will be removed. Kentucky is, I believe, at this time, the only State in the Union where the Constitution and laws of the country, both State and National, are respected. We yet enjoy the freedom of speech and of the press. Our State is yet a safe retreat from the oppression of both sections. Let us cling to our position and policy as the only hope of peace and safety.

The continued introduction of Federal guns into the State, and their distribution to private citizens, unwarranted by law, is another source of constant irritation, and a fruitful cause of violence and trouble. You could in no way more effectively contribute to the maintenance of peace within the State than by arresting this profane source of excitement, irritation, and violence.

Numerous cases of aggressions upon private rights by both the belligerent governments have been reported to me, but in many cases I have had no right or power to afford the redress claimed. The seizure of the steamer "W. B. Terry" by a Federal gunboat from Cairo, the "Orr" by private parties who have enrobed her in Tennessee, and of the "Pocahontas" by Confederate soldiers, are referred to as cases of recent occurrence.

Their final decision will be law to me. Every constitutional act of their lawful representatives will be executed by me with as much vigilance and fidelity as if it originated in my own brain. No true States Rights man can ever set himself in tactics opposition to the will of the people of his State, however honestly he may be opposed to her policy. I have no consciousness that, in any thought, word or act of mine, I have thwarted the lawful purposes of the people of Kentucky. On the contrary, I have used unceasing vigilance and efforts to preserve the neutrality and peace of the State. In proof of this, I refer to every act of mine, public or private, since the day of my inauguration. Some of these acts were reported to the former sessions of the Legislature. Others have gone to the public in other forms; and others still are herewith reported. And no word or act of mine can be cited inconsistent with those now and heretofore reported. Whatever the rancor of disinterested partisans may suggest, the judgment of my unimpassioned fellow-citizens and impartial history will render me justice and vindicate my motives, acts, and good name against all unfavorable criticism.

It is scarcely necessary, but a brief reference will establish the averments above made. I cite the declarations of my inaugural, the reports and exhibits of all my messages; my correspondence with commissioners to Kentucky from Southern States; my efforts to procure a national convention; then to procure a convention of the Slave States; then of the Border Slave States; then my correspondence with the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to keep peace on our border; then my endeavor, associated with Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, to interpose the mediatorial offices of Kentucky between the belligerents; the missions of General Buckner and Senator Johnson to Cairo, Columbus, and Tennessee; the arrangement between Gen. Buckner and Gen. McClellan; the assurance I have received, and which have never been violated, from the Governor of Tennessee, of his purpose not to violate the neutrality of Kentucky; the conference between Gen. Buckner and the President of the United States; and, lastly, though I might cite many other acts, all inspired by the same purpose of preserving our neutrality and peace, the missions herewith reported to the representatives of the people of Kentucky, I protest, in their name and presence, in the name of constitutional liberty, and in presence of heaven and earth, against all and every of the President's usurpations, and unconstitutional and illegal acts; and I protest, furthermore, against the further prosecution of a war professedly for the object of restoring the government, an object utterly impossible of attainment by such insane means as a war of coercion; and I protest, moreover, against Kentucky being made a camping ground, or the pathway for the movement of forces, by either belligerent; and I recommend earnestly to the General Assembly the prompt passage of resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep of our soil, and to respect in good faith the neutrality which the people of Kentucky, with unexampled unanimity, in good faith desire to preserve. The valor and fortitude of the Southern people are underrated by those who imagine that they can be subjected to terms of humiliating submission by any military force which the North can possibly find means to maintain in the field. It is my opinion, therefore, that the General Assembly of Kentucky ought to declare, by solemn resolution, that this war ought to be instantly stopped. If it is not our people, already oppressed by taxation, will be bankrupted, our markets destroyed, our trade ruined, our fields ravaged, every home made desolate and in mourning; and after the expenditure of all our treasure and the loss of a million of lives in the vain effort to subjugate the South, the belligerents at last will be compelled to negotiate a peace, the people and our children, having been made barbarians, and the last hope of liberty extinguished. It is the policy of Kentucky to take no part in it. She should keep firmly her present position of neutrality, and when opportunity offers, as a mediator, present

The President's war proclamation, of April 15, in which he called for 75,000 militia, was, in my opinion, illegal, even in view of the professed objects of the call; and I did not then doubt that the real object of it was the prosecution of an unconstitutional war of coercion against the South. I did not hesitate, therefore, in returning a peremptory refusal to the demand upon me for Kentucky troops. The Constitution of the United States must be construed rationally. The powers given to Congress were not intended to be exercised by the President without the intervention of Congress.

For instance, the power to declare war is given to Congress. This implies that the President constitutionally cannot declare war without the consent of Congress. The act of 1795 was passed by Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and to repel invasions. Upon a careful consideration of this act, it is manifest that the calling forth of the militia contemplated was where there had been a judicial investigation, a decision of the court and execution awarded, and the power of the courts and the marshal's power not being sufficient, the President being officially informed, should call out the militia. This act, therefore, did not authorize the President to call out 75,000 men, for two reasons: first, there had been by the courts no judgment or decision, or efforts on the part of the marshals to execute the law; second, the alleged insurrection consisted of a number of States of the Confederacy withdrawing from the Union, and could not be coerced back without making war on them; and Congress alone having the war-making power, and having declared a short time before, after full consideration of the proposition, the President's call was the initiatory step to the war which he had not the constitutional power to make. If part of the States have no other than revolutionary rights to separate from the others, it was not provided in the Constitution that the remaining States should have the right and the power to coerce them back, unless it be under the power to declare and make war, which, it is fair to believe, was intended for foreign nations, and not a part of our own, as it is a part of the history of the Constitution that the convention which formed it refused to grant the power to coerce back a seceding State.

This act of 1795 was on the statute book when Mr. Webster denied to President Jackson the power to call on the military force of the country to coerce the collection of the revenues in 1833. The history of that case shows that the President awaited the action of Congress, and did not take any step towards calling out the militia until specially authorized by Congress. I refused troops, therefore, because, in my judgment, the President's call was unconstitutional and without the sanction of law. The President admits, in his message to Congress, that necessity had compelled him to act without the authority of law, and asks that his acts shall be sanctioned. I could easily shelter myself under a similar plea of necessity.—If the necessity of which he speaks was great in his case, it was far greater in mine, because no other policy, in my humble judgment, could have been pursued by Kentucky, which would have prevented evil war among our own people, and that I regarded as the worst of all calamities. The call for additional forces for the land and naval service; the blockades and embargoes established on rivers and roads; the suspension of the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*; the imprisonment of men without warrant, hearing, or trial by jury; the suppression of civil authority and the establishment of martial law in various cities; the unreasonable seizures and searches of persons, houses and papers; the arrest, search and imprisonment even of women; the suppression of newspapers; the withdrawal of mail facilities in Kentucky west of the Tennessee; the establishment of martial law in Missouri; the confiscation of property, emancipation of the slaves, and subversion of the State Government of that people by Major-General Fremont, and the total obliteration of all State lines and authorities; these, and that demoralizing, monstrous, and unconstitutional confiscation bill recently passed by Congress, make up a record well calculated to alarm and to startle a free people justly jealous of their rights. I have been, and am still, unable to give to these acts any sort of sanction. They are acts which give to the government, intended to be conducted according to the Constitution, the character, in substance, at once of a usurpation and a despotism.

In conscientiously taking such a view of the President's rule, I have not intended to be disloyal to our State or Federal Government. I have refused obedience to only one demand made on me by the Federal authorities, and in that have been sustained by the people of Kentucky, and by the Constitution of my country. The people have sustained me in my recommendation against coercion, in my recommendation of Senator Crittenden's amendments to the Constitution as a settlement to our national difficulties, against the occupation of our soil by a Federal military force, in favor of peace and neutrality, and for voting men and money to arm the State. And now addressing myself to the representatives of the people of Kentucky, I protest, in their name and presence, in the name of constitutional liberty, and in presence of heaven and earth, against all and every of the President's usurpations, and unconstitutional and illegal acts; and I protest, furthermore, against the further prosecution of a war professedly for the object of restoring the government, an object utterly impossible of attainment by such insane means as a war of coercion; and I protest, moreover, against Kentucky being made a camping ground, or the pathway for the movement of forces, by either belligerent; and I recommend earnestly to the General Assembly the prompt passage of resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep of our soil, and to respect in good faith the neutrality which the people of Kentucky, with unexampled unanimity, in good faith desire to preserve. The valor and fortitude of the Southern people are underrated by those who imagine that they can be subjected to terms of humiliating submission by any military force which the North can possibly find means to maintain in the field. It is my opinion, therefore, that the General Assembly of Kentucky ought to declare, by solemn resolution, that this war ought to be instantly stopped. If it is not our people, already oppressed by taxation, will be bankrupted, our markets destroyed, our trade ruined, our fields ravaged, every home made desolate and in mourning; and after the expenditure of all our treasure and the loss of a million of lives in the vain effort to subjugate the South, the belligerents at last will be compelled to negotiate a peace, the people and our children, having been made barbarians, and the last hope of liberty extinguished. It is the policy of Kentucky to take no part in it. She should keep firmly her present position of neutrality, and when opportunity offers, as a mediator, present

terms of peace and of settlement alike honorable to both of the contending parties.

I submit the whole matter to the wisdom of your counsels. The peace, position, character, and honor of the State are in your keeping. The people of the whole Commonwealth are looking to you for protection. The minority have a right to the enjoyment of their political opinions as well as the majority. You are aware of the responsibilities that devolve upon you. I have confidence in the expectations of the people will be realized. I have confidence there will be unity of purpose and unanimity of action on your part. I implore you, in the attainment of this all-important end, to confide in each other—to cultivate relations of a closer friendship—to counsel each other affectionately—to interchange your views easily, respectfully, and frankly, because brothers who have the same great interests and patriotic purposes in view, laying aside all party of

the military force now organized and in camp within the State. If such action as is hereby urged is promptly taken, I firmly believe the peace of the people of Kentucky will be preserved, and the horrors of a bloody war will be averted from a people now peaceful and tranquil.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 3]
LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 29, 1861.
His Excellency, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Frankfort.

SIR: In conformity with your request, we proceeded to Washington to deliver to the President of the United States your communication concerning the encampment of troops in Kentucky. We had an interview with him on Thursday, the 22d inst., and delivered to him your communication, and also your letter accrediting us to him as Commissioners authorized to represent the condition of things in Kentucky, and the urgent reasons for the withdrawal of the troops. We made this representation as fully as we could, and urged the withdrawal of the troops, by the reasons that occurred to us as likely to have an influence. The President heard us courteously; but said little in reply, except to promise that the matter should have his anxious consideration. He said that he would let us know the next day what course he should determine to take in regard to your communication. And at the time fixed he addressed us a note, saying that he would be prepared to deliver an answer to it on the following Monday. On that day he delivered to us the letter which we have now the honor of transmitting to your Excellency.

We are, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
W. A. DUDLEY,
F. K. HUNT

[No. 4]
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 24, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky:

SIR: Your letter of the 19th inst., in which you "urge the removal from the limits of Kentucky of the military force you organized, and in camp within said State," is received.

I may not possess full and precisely accurate knowledge upon this subject; but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp within Kentucky, acting by authority of the United States, which force is not very large, and is not now being augmented.

I also believe that some arms have been furnished to this force by the United States.

I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, and not ascertaining or menacing any of the good people of Kentucky.

In all I have done in the premises, I have acted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I believed, and still believe, to be the wish of a majority of all the Union-loving people of Kentucky.

While I have conversed on this subject with many eminent men of Kentucky, including a large majority of their members of Congress, I do not remember that any one of them, or any other person, except your Excellency and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Kentucky, or to disband them. I take pleasure in commanding them to your consideration as gentlemen who well understand the condition of public affairs in this State, and will present to you fully the urgent necessities of the step I have urged. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 2]

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EX. DEPART., Frankfort, Aug. 19, 1861.

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States:

I have the honor hereby to credit to you Messrs. W. A. Dudley, and F. K. Hunt, as Commissioners on behalf of the State of Kentucky. The mission of these gentlemen is explained in a communication transmitted through their hands. I take pleasure in commanding them to your consideration as gentlemen who well understand the condition of public affairs in this State, and will present to you fully the urgent necessities of the step I have urged.

Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be removed beyond her limits, and with this impression, I must respectfully decline to so remove it.

I most cordially sympathize with your Excellency in the wish to preserve the peace of my own native State, Kentucky; but it is with regret I search, and cannot find in your very short letter, any declaration, or intimation, that you entertain any desire for the preservation of the Federal Union.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

[No. 5]

Correspondence with the President of the Confederate States:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EX. DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Aug. 19, 1861.

To His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States:

SIR: This is to accredit to you Geo. W. Johnson, Esq., as a Commissioner from the State of Kentucky. Mr. Johnson is the bearer of a communication which will fully explain the object of his mission. I take pleasure in commanding to your consideration Mr. Johnson as a gentleman well advised of the existing posture of public affairs in Kentucky.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

enlisted and quartered by the United States authorities.

The government of the Confederate States has not only respected most scrupulously the neutrality of Kentucky, but has continued to maintain the friendly relations of trade and intercourse which it has suspended with the people of the United States generally.

In view of the history of the past, it can scarcely be necessary to assure your Excellency that the government of the Confederate States will continue to respect the neutrality of Kentucky so long as her people will maintain it themselves.

But neutrality, to be entitled to respect, must be strictly maintained between both parties; or if the door be opened on the one side for the aggressions of one of the belligerent parties upon the other, it ought not to be shut to the assailed when they seek to enter it for purposes of self-defense.

I do not, however, for a moment believe that your gallant State will suffer its soil to be used for the purpose of giving an advantage to those who violate its neutrality and disregard its rights, over others who respect them both.

In conclusion, I tender to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration and regard.

And am, sir, very respectfully yours, &c., JEFF N. DAVIS.

[No. 8.]

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EX. DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Aug., 1861.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Richmond, Virginia:

SIR: Since the commencement of the unhappy difficulties yet pending in the country, the people of Kentucky have indicated a steadfast desire and purpose to maintain a position of strict neutrality between the belligerent parties. They have earnestly striven, by their policy, to avert from themselves the calamity of war, and protect their own soil from the presence of contending armies. Up to this period they have enjoyed comparative tranquility and entire domestic peace.

Recently a military force has been enlisted and quartered by the United States authorities within this State. I have on this day addressed a communication and dispatched Commissioners to the President of the United States, urging the removal of these troops from the soil of Kentucky, and thus exerting myself to carry out the will of the people in the maintenance of a neutral position. The people of this State desire to be free from the presence of the soldiers of either belligerent, and to that end my efforts are now directed.

Although I have no reason to presume that the Government of the Confederate States contemplate, or have ever purposed any violation of the neutral attitude thus assumed by Kentucky, there seems to be some uneasiness felt among the people of some portion of the State, occasioned by the collection of bodies of troops along their southern frontier. In order to quiet this apprehension, and to secure to the people their cherished object of peace, this communication is to represent these facts, and elicit an authoritative assurance that the Government of the Confederate States will continue to respect and observe the position indicated as assumed by Kentucky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 9.]

Correspondence with Gov. Harris, of Tennessee.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nashville, Tenn., August 4th, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCE, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Ky.:

SIR: From the date of the proclamation of your Excellency declaring the neutrality of Kentucky, it has been the settled policy of the authorities of Tennessee to respect Kentucky as a neutral power, and to carefully avoid all acts that could be construed into a violation of any of her rights as such. This policy has been adhered to with perfect fidelity, and will be adhered to by Tennessee as long as the people of Kentucky will act the part of neutrals and the Federal Government respect their neutrality.

But it is proper that I call the attention of your Excellency to the fact that each day brings its accumulation of evidence, forcing me to the conclusion that the Federal Government is organizing military companies, battalions, and regiments in the State of Kentucky, for the avowed purpose of invading Tennessee and transporting arms and munitions to some of her rebellious citizens, thus aiding and encouraging the rebellion.

It requires no argument to prove to your Excellency that this is a gross and palpable violation of the principles of neutrality which Kentucky has declared she would maintain, and which, I doubt not, it is the purpose of your Excellency to maintain fully and in good faith. I therefore call the attention of your Excellency to the matter, feeling assured that your Excellency will institute such investigations as will develop whatever action as is being taken within your State, and take such steps as will prevent any organization in Kentucky for the purpose of aiding or abetting the Federal Government in this wicked war that it wages for the purpose of crushing and subjugating the Southern states.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully yours, &c.,
ISHAM G. HARRIS.

[No. 10.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCE, I. G. HARRIS, Governor of Tennessee:

SIR: I have just returned from the neighborhood of the military encampment to which you have been pleased to call my attention in your letter to me of the 4th instant, and am truly gratified to inform you that the organization is disapproved of by a large majority of the Union men with whom I have conversed, some of them being the most prominent citizens of our State. The persons engaged in it have given the most solemn assurances they do not intend an invasion of Tennessee, or any hostile purposes in that direction; but have organized solely for the purpose of protecting the State from invasion. Many of them believe, or affect to believe, there is great danger of an invasion from Tennessee. I have taken steps to prevent the organization of these troops, or their encampment upon our soil, with strong hopes of success; and your Excellency may rest assured I will do everything in my power to have respected the neutrality of Kentucky as set forth in my proclamation. In a few days I hope to be able to inform your Excellency of the disbanding of the organization to which you have been pleased to call my attention. I am satisfied a large majority even of the Union men in Kentucky are opposed to any such organization here by the Federal Government, or the transportation of arms, men, or munitions over our soil to the State of Tennessee. Many of them are in good faith co-operating with me to pre-

vent it, and most earnestly desire to maintain our position of neutrality during this wicked war.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, &c., B. MAGOFFIN.

[No. 11.]

The Seizure of the Steamers "Terry" and "Orr."

REPORT OF DR. JOHN M. JOHNSON.

PAUDUCAH, KY., August 27th, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky:

SIR: In obedience to your request, communicated to me by telegraph, bearing date the 22d of August, instant, I visited Cairo for the purpose of inquiring of the Federal authorities their reasons for arresting Messrs. Watson, Stoveall, and Carter, citizens of Ballard county, Ky., and the seizure of the steamers W. B. Terry at the wharf of the city of Paducah.

Owing to various causes, I did not reach Cairo until the 25th inst. Thinking it best to go by land and see the people, especially the parties that had been arrested, and thus gather from both sides the real facts of the case, it lengthened the trip, and very greatly increased the labor. I was received with marked respect by Col. T. J. Oglesby, commanding, who declined, however, to regard my visit as official in its character, but entered freely into conversation, and, with the most frankness, explained the motives that had prompted his action in the matter complained of. He said that on the morning of the arrest of Messrs. Watson and Stoveall, he saw an unusual number of persons on the Kentucky shore, opposite to Cairo, and he supposed the same to be Confederate troops or a party of engineers from their camp at Union City, Tennessee, or elsewhere, who, under their authority, were engaged in sketching a profile of the grounds, with the view to its occupation for military purposes. Under this supposition, he ordered a company, or squad, of men to cross over and drive them off, or to arrest and detain them for examination. Upon the landing of the troops, the other party (who were citizens from the surrounding counties) attacked by an unusual amount of heavy firing of cannon, and which they concluded was a battle then in progress) fled, being wholly unarmed, and not meditating hostility, leaving only the two gentlemen above named, who refused to retreat. They were arrested, and taken to Cairo, and detained forty-four hours, which long detention, I learn from all the parties, was owing to the absence of the commanding officer. He required them to bring proof that they were good, law-abiding citizens; and Mr. Charles S. Marshall was sent for, who, upon his arrival, gave the necessary assurances, and both were released.

It is proper to remark that Col. Oglesby asked them if they were Secessionists and they promptly said they were. He told them, and also told me, that that was not the cause of their arrest and detention—that they had a right to their opinions, and this would, under no circumstances, take from any man—but he would arrest spies or persons unlawfully giving aid and comfort to those with whom they were at war.

For further particulars in reference to the arrest of these two gentlemen, I refer you to their report of the transaction, herewith enclosed, from the parties themselves.

The man Carter was a citizen of Ballard county, but was arrested at Norfolk, Missouri, opposite Island No. 1. His arrest was thought to be malicious, and he was discharged, after a short detention, without the intervention of any one in his behalf.

The practice of administering an oath to support the Constitution, with other conditions, generally called an oath of allegiance, to suspected persons, has not been practiced by Col. Oglesby, and he declared to me that he would arrest no man on account of his opinions.

In regard to the questions of arresting persons in Kentucky, Colonel Oglesby said that he had scrupulously observed our neutrality, except in the case referred to and that the step taken was only precautionary to the end of preventing those he was at war with from occupying a position that would be dangerous to him. He said, however, that he was acting under instructions, and he could not tell how long the present policy would remain unchanged.

The facts in regard to the seizure of the steamer Terry are already known. Commodore Rogers, of the United States Navy, is in command of the fleet of gun-boats (three in number) at and about Cairo. The Terry as a lawful prize, and any negotiations in regard to her must be had with the Government at Washington. She was a regular packet trading between Paducah and Eastport, on the Tennessee river, where for four years she had run regularly as a mail-boat twice a week, and the officers were not aware that the trade was unlawful. Three of the owners of the Terry are citizens of Kentucky, and one a citizen of Mississippi, and the loss of the boat sweeps away the last dollar that one at least of the owners is worth.

The seizure of the W. B. Terry was followed on the same day by that of the steamer Samuel Orr, the United States mail packet between Paducah and Evansville. This was done by the officers and crew of the W. B. Terry, with the assistance of three other persons, one or two of whom only were citizens of Tennessee. She was heavily freighted, and the cargo was owned by citizens of Paducah. The boat, with the cargo, was taken up the Tennessee river, into the State of Tennessee, where she now lies awaiting the action of the authorities of that State. By the seizure of the Orr, Paducah has lost its entire up-river trade, which is seriously felt by all classes of citizens, and universally regretted.

Permit me to call your attention to the substance of a conversation had with Commodore Rogers of the United States Navy. He complained of bad treatment at the hands of our citizens as the gun-boats were passing on their first trip down to Cairo, and that it was repeated he would bombard the city. The bad treatment complained of was from a number of boys who waved a small Southern flag, threw up their hats, and one of them threw a stone, as healeges. Not one adult took part in the demonstration. I was not present, but learn from some of the best men of Paducah, that none but children were engaged in it.

He also said that he had made a contract for some timber up the Tennessee river, and the timber was interfered with, and not allowed to pass the city, that he would not leave a house standing.

There is great uneasiness felt throughout the border counties. Many persons have removed their families, and many gentlemen who had been threatened by General Prentiss, while in command, have no regular place to sleep. All this feeling of insecurity induces the practice of wearing arms, and will lead to violence towards those of opposite opinions, if a better state of things cannot be brought about.

There are many reckless men who wish to

monopolize the smuggling business, for which there are great facilities, and these are continually going with complaints to the commander at Cairo, and other places—where good bargains may be had—of bad usage from Secessionists, the better to impose upon the federal port officer, who generally listens willingly, and gives a permit to the poor persecuted Union man from Paducah to ship as much bacon, whisky, and coffee as he can buy. Thus their loyalty has been turned into merchandise and paid well up to this time. And, as a general thing, those that have complained the most, have made the most by it.

I have the honor to be, &c., JOHN M. JOHNSON.

[No. 12.]

LETTER FROM GOV. HARRIS, OF TENNESSEE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nashville, Tenn., August 30th, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCE, B. MAGOFFIN:

SIR: I am informed by gentlemen of the highest respectability, that on or about the 21st instant, a gun-boat, commanded by Federal officers, and manned by Federal troops, seized the steamer "Terry" at Paducah, Kentucky, and carried her to Cairo, Illinois. The "Terry," I understand, was owned by citizens of your State, who retaliated by seizing the steamer "Samuel Orr," a mail packet, plying between Evansville, Indiana, and Paducah, and owned by citizens of the former

place.

The "Orr," with her cargo of groceries, was, by her captors, run up the Tennessee river, and now lies under the guns of Fort Henry, within the State of Tennessee. The boat and cargo having been brought within the jurisdiction of Tennessee by citizens of Kentucky, and placed in the custody of military officers under my command. I have deemed it due to you, and the neutrality of Kentucky, that I report the facts to you, and hold the boat and cargo subject to such order as your Excellency may see proper to make in the premises.

It is with profound interest and regret that I have witnessed recently the open violation of the neutrality of Kentucky by the government of the United States, by the establishment of military encampments and other warlike preparations within the territorial limits and jurisdiction of your State. If we should unfortunately be on the eve of a collision between our States, produced by the machinations of a common enemy, I desire, at this time, on behalf of Tennessee, to renew to your Excellency, as the official representative of Kentucky, the assurances heretofore given that the authorities and people of Tennessee have faithfully observed and respected the neutrality of your State, and will, if permitted by the authorities and people of Kentucky, continue to do so; that nothing but hostile acts and demonstrations against Tennessee and the Confederate States shall ever initiate the contest between our States, though citizens of different Governments, and they at war with each other. Our people cannot forget the past. The relations and connections formed in peace and war during an association of three-fourths of a century, cannot be severed in a month or a year. The indignation felt by us towards the aggressive and vindictive majority of the people of the free States has never been entertained towards Kentuckians.

We feel that socially, commercially, politically, and geographically, you are so connected with us as to render hatred and hostility anomalous and unnatural. The Confederate Government has never demanded, and we trust and believe never will demand, that we should wantonly or unjustly infringe the neutrality of Kentucky; and our policy and intentions in this regard have been not only expressed but demonstrated by our conduct up to this time.

Under these circumstances, we cannot believe that Kentucky will, at the instigation of either of the belligerents, abandon the position of neutrality so lately and solemnly assumed; or permit it to be used as to render a hollow peace more harassing and dangerous than open war.

I cannot close this communication without again calling the attention of your Excellency to the continuance of sound and the formation of other encampments of Federal troops within the State of Kentucky, evidently for purposes of hostility to Tennessee and the Confederate States, as well as the transportation of arms and munitions to some of our discontented citizens.

I have no doubt that Kentucky assumed the position of neutrality in good faith, nor do I doubt the determination of your Excellency to maintain it fairly and honorably, but would respectfully ask the concurrence of all departments of your State government in the removal of these irritating and harassing causes of controversy, which constantly endanger the peaceful relations of our States and people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, &c., ISHAM G. HARRIS.

[No. 13.]

Correspondence with Brigadier General Thos. L. Crittenden.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, Aug. 30, 1861.

Brigadier General Thos. L. CRITTENDEN:

SIR: I have received information, though not official, that two guards of a railroad bridge over South Licking, below Cynthiana, were fired on last night, one of whom was killed and the other wounded, and that the bridge was fired in two places. Such outrages must be summarily stopped, and I authorize you to go to the scene of disturbance immediately, learn the true state of facts, and call out any number of companies of the Terry as a lawful prize, and any negotiations in regard to her must be had with the Government at Washington. She was a regular packet trading between Paducah and Eastport, on the Tennessee river, where for four years she had run regularly as a mail-boat twice a week, and the officers were not aware that the trade was unlawful. Three of the owners of the Terry are citizens of Kentucky, and one a citizen of Mississippi, and the loss of the boat sweeps away the last dollar that one at least of the owners is worth.

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He also said that he had made a contract for some timber up the Tennessee river, and the timber was interfered with, and not allowed to pass the city, that he would not leave a house standing.

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They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a corrective, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a de-ranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I give a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., PA.,
January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jau. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct,

A. STOVER, P. M.,
Bell Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in our hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN Co., OHIO, Jau. 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.: Dear Sir—I enclose twenty-five cents, for which send me a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Fuller, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously.

Yours, truly,

W. M. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Constipation, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

For a single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPENSARY!

DISPENSARY!

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

N.D.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Onguent for the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothng, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tow hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration leave it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.15. Apply to, or address,

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c.,
Feb 22-6m^o. 24 William St. New York.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Lower Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Home \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, a. m., until 9 o'clock, p. m.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 p. m. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 7:35 p. m. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, LaFayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight; whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrisburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

Two PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 6 a. m., and 1:10 p. m., and Lexington at 6:00 a. m., and 1:50 p. m., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 a. m., and 6:25 p. m.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky State Offices in Danville, Bryantsville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

June 26 1860—T. C. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.

THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.

THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mink Furs, E. O. North, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply to "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—T. C. W. NORTON, Agent, E. O. NORTON, Agent,

JOHN W. VOORHIS,

Merchant Tailor,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Opposite Gray & Todd's, Grocery Store,

FRANKFORT, KY.

IAS has just received his large and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

NO FIT NO SALE.

Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860—T. C. BATES.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned will inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohobeney, Kentucky River, Poorey and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

JOHN C. BATES.

Frankfort, dec 12. A. W. DUDLEY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the 6th instant, a light BAY HORSE, shot all round, 15½ hands high, a star in his forehead and snip on the nose; one hind foot white; 8 or 9 years old, may have light harness marks, as he works in my carriage.

Further information in regard to the school may be obtained from D. A. SAYRE, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or from S. R. WILLIAMS, Principal of the Institute.

He will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

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